WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

Amusomento To-day. Academy of Hunte-Orpheus and Envysion, SP, M Bijon Opera Homas Admin. SP, M. Costons The Green Pares

Constant The Gypey Baren. S.P. M. Daily's I heater—She Would and She Wouldn't. Send SP. M. Sprent Opera Moune—Three of a Kind. Sand SP. M. Marriganie Park I heate—The Leather Fath. Sand S. Houter & Wint's—Another Mikado. Sand SP. M. Lyceum Theatre-One of Our Otels 115P M. By Common Tarreston of Our Circ. 150 N.

Bodison Square I heater—Saint and Shorers. 258 P. M.

Bow Windows I heater—Young Mrs. Winthrep. 2 and a
Aibla's Garden—The White Slave. 2 and 2 P. M.

Penserama—Mailton av. and 19th st.

People's Shentre—Ledy of Lyons 4 P. M. Prospect Music Platt Variety, 1snd 17, M. Star Theater-Pranceses de Etmint. 1 P. M. Standard I heatre-The Mirato, & P. M.

The title the ater - The Milado, ST. M.
The Title The Ater - The Milado St. M.
Tony Postar a - Variety, SP. M.
Union Square - brainer - Jack in the Box. SP. M.
Wallack's Theater - Valeta SP. M.
Ed Avenue The ater - Banch of Keys. Sand SP. M. & h Avenue Theatre New Way to Pay Old Debta.

Truth Better Than Sentiment.

A number of resolutions in favor of the substitution of international arbitration for war are before Congress. Senator VOORHERS and Senator Wilson are reported to be prepared with speeches in behalf of these resolutions, and doubtless there are plenty of Benators and Representatives who will take occasion to eurich the pages of the Congressional Record with beautiful sentlments about the abolition of war, and the beating of spears into pruning hooks, and White Winged Peace presiding over a grand international tableau. The books of quotations will be carefully searched for appropriate decorative passages, and the eagle will scream as gently as the dove. It takes some practical measure of instant impor tance like this to bring out the eloquence of Congress.

Still, as considerable time may elapse be fore the world becomes a universal peace enciety it will be well for Congress to consider the fact that, so long as the United States are allowed to continue in their present defenceless condition, no nation will be likely to refer to arbitration the settlement of any dispute it may have with them. The best guarantee of peace would be the knowledge by our enemies that we were prepared for war. A foreign nation would be a fool to give the United States a chance at arbitration. With our great seaboard and lake board cities absolutely helpless, the United States offer a splendid prize to an enemy. To save themselves from destruction those rich cities would have to raise a ransom that would more than pay the expenses of the war to the enemy. As long as everybody can whip us, we cannot expect that we shall be allowed to resort to arbitration.

No, the soundest measure in the interest of international peace, so far as the United States are concerned, is to put ourselves in such a state of strong defence that foreign nations will think it cheaper and safer to take the chances of arbitration than of war. The eloquent friends of peace should bear

Either Free Coinage or No Coinage.

The action of the majority of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives in reporting adversely Mr. BLAND's bill for the free coinage of silver, brings the silver question squarely before Congress. Mr. BLAND has presented a minority report in favor of his bill, and it is likely to pass both the House and the Senate. If it does, it will be vetoed by the President and come up a second time for consideration. This second trial will test the strength of the silver party. and if this proves insufficient to overcome the vato, the question will be laid aside until a new House of Representatives is elected.

The logical and sensible thing to be done by the friends of silver is to support Mr. BLAND's proposition for free coinage. If we are to have silver for money at all, we ought to have it without restriction. The silver dollar under the existing law is only a cortly kind of greenback. Like the paper greenback, it passes, not at its intrinsic value but at par with the gold dollar, being practically redeemable in gold. Disks of copper or of equally valuable. Gold is the dominant standard, as much now as it ever was, and it will continue to be for years, even if sliver coinage at the present slow rate be continued. The gold men are entirely right in saying that no more of the actual silver dollars than are already coined are wanted for circulation, and more greenbacks would be better than more sliver certificates. Eventually, indeed, silver, by the operation of the present law, will drive out gold, but that result is far off, and in the meanwhile the country will suffer all the evils of the continued fall in prices and the consequent stagnation of trade caused by the maintenance of the gold standard.

The idea has been insidiously propagated by the partisans of gold that our discontinu ance of silver colnage, by still further depre clating silver, would compel the other nations of the earth to join with us in adopting some kind of bi-metallic compact. But if these na tions will not change their present policy be cause silver sells at 46 pence per ounce in the London market, they will not change it i silver becomes as cheap as copper. As to the delusion, too, that the value of silver can be raised to its former level by international agreement, the sooner it is dispelled the bet ter. The exchangeable value of the metal like that of any other commodity the supply of which is unlimited, is finally determined by the cost of producing it. No law or treaty can make men treat the fruit of twenty days labor, for instance, as the equivalent of that of sixteen days' labor. We tried the experiment here years ago, and found it to fail, and It will always fail, no matter how often it is repeated. We must have either the silver standard or the gold standard. To have both

at the same time is a natural impossibility. There is left, then, only the fair and square choice between the free coinage of silver and an unconditional surrender to gold. By going on as we are going on we lock up silver in the Treasury to no purpose, except to worry the gold party with the spectre of a remote and at present impossible contingency. Let the issue be met at once and decided at once, one way or the other.

The Pan-Electric's Man.

Is there still any person who does not un derstand how black is the shame that restupon one member of President CLEVELAND's Cabinet?

When the Pan-Electric speculators, with Benator Garland as their leading law authority and most attractive balt, were fish ing for gudgeons, they tried to sell stock stock like that which Senator Garlan; owned and still owns bushels of by advertising that the so-called Rooms telephone did not infringe the BELL patent. One of the agents of the Pan-Electric concern addresses to Senator GARLAND a letter, in which b represented hunself as an investor desiring legal opinion on this question of infringment. He got it the very next day from M: GARLAND, who declared that he had looked

up the authorities and found them to be 'more than enough to insure the Pan-Electric telephone from any charge of infringe ment of the BELL telephone." "I am clearly of the opinion," Mr. GARLAND wrote, "that the Pan-Electric named by you in no wise in-

fringes the BELL telephone." On the strength of this opinion the speculators did actually sell some stock and some local rights. Alongside of Scnator GAR-LAND'S opinion, they advertised to the innocent and confiding that they had sold over

two million dollars' worth. We find in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of last Saturday a letter which shows how useful Mr. GARLAND's first opinion on the infringement question has proved to the persons directly engaged in pushing Pan-Electric. It is a same case from a small Southern city. Mr. WILLIAM GREDNER, a. citizen of Birmingham, Alabama, writes under date of February 11:

"As the Pan-Electric Telephone Company has lately town, I thought the facts might interest the public.
"Not long ago Mr. Ursuun, who is the chief clerk in
the Indian Bureau under Mr. Arauss, Indian Commis-

doner, came to Birmingham, and, upon the strength of etters written by Attorney-General Games o and United States Senator Harris, which he circulated extensively around, he induced many of our hest citizens to pur chase the right to operate the Pan-Electric telephone in his county,
"These letters stated, in effect, that parties having

sined by the courts in any conflict that would arise be tween it and the BELL telephone patent. Copies o these letters can easily be procured, as they were sent to all the surrounding towns in the hope that they would have the same effect on other people that they had on But when Attorney-General GARLAND'S wildcat company came to apply to the Department of Justice for help in breaking

down the Bell patent, part of their case was the sworn statement that if the BELL patent was good, the Pan-Electric telephone did infringe. "We admit," they say in the evidence they submitted to Secretary LAMAR, that if the BELL patents are held valid, we most certainly do infringe." Bear this in mind. Before events have put

Mr. GARLAND in a position to assist his partners in attacking the BELL Company, the Pan-Electric tries to sell its worthless stock on the pretence that there is no conflict be tween the alleged invention of Rockus and the BELL patents.

But after the Pan-Electric's lawyer and lirector is established in the Department of Justice, and the greatness of the opportunity lawns upon the minds of his partner-specllators, they also try to sell the same stock on the pretence that although the two inventions do conflict, the power of the United States Government will be enlisted through Director Garland's influence to break down BELL and set up Pan-Electric!

And the Attorney-General keeps his stock and allows his active partners to put his name where it will do the most good, by using it in whatever way seems most likely to give fictitious value to the printed rubbish

in which he has so huge a stake. As an eminent lawyer and Senator who furnishes an opinion that there is no infringe ment of existing rights, again as a Cabinet officer whose silent influence ranges the Department of Justice on the side of the speculators in order to defend an acknowledged infringement, he has been and is the main stay of the peddlers of Pan-Electric. Either way, so long as the stock finds a market. It was not J. HARRIS ROGERS'S alleged discoveries in the laboratory on Parthenon Heights, but the elder Rogers's discovery of GAR-LAND in the United States Senate, that constitutes the real capital of this confidence enterprise. And Mr. GARLAND keeps his stock.

a public trust. Is there still any person who does not understand how heavy a load President CLEVE-LAND'S Administration is at this moment carrying? Mr. GARLAND, perhaps, feels that he can afford to keep his office and brave public opinion for the sake of possible pecuniary gains in the golden future. How long can a Democratic reform Administration afford to keep GARLAND?

and at the same time keeps the office that is

Mr. Gladstone's Foreign and Colonial

Policy. Never in his long official career has Mr. GLADSTONE been so omnipotent as he is now, or he is unmistakably the master of his Cabinet colleagues, and his private judgment, if asserted, will dictate the action of every Ministerial department. In his present auto cratic position there is no probability that he will be resisted or outvoted by his executive coadjutors, as he was at least twice during his last ostensible tenure of power, in the matters, namely, of despatching the GORDON expedition and of renewing the Crimes act. It should be, then, exceptionally easy to forecast, by reference to his known convictions and proclivities, the foreign and colonial pro-

gramme of the present British Government. Programme seems, indeed, too definite a word for a policy which, with regard to foreign and colonial entanglements, must needs be, by the nature of the Premier's aims and obligations, one of indifference and drift. Greece will look to him lu vain for countenance of her territorial cupidity, for he will be too busy with absorbing constitutional renovations to indulge his Philhellenic prepossessions. Neither is any tangible resuit to be longer looked for from the mission of Sir H. D. Wolff, for the Liberal Ministry will be neither the Turk's partner nor protector, and would welcome a pretext for quitting Egypt rather than for holding

it. The designation of Lord Rosenery for the Foreign Office is a token of his chief's wish to be let alone by the diplomatists, for no coadjutor would be so likely to propitiate Prince BISMARCK and dissuade him from sowing tares of international perplexity in a field reserved for home affairs. It will be the Foreign Secretary's uninteresting function to convince the European powers that England for the present is a negligible factor in Continental problems. In short, the converse of the hackneyed apothegen will be the watchword of the GLADSTONE Cabinet, or, sileant arma inter leges: When States are in the throes of organic regeneration, let there be no talk of wars!

Proofs of the same disposition to defer exciting questions and grave innovations may be auticipated in the management of the colonies and India. The Ministers have Burmah on their hands, and they can trust Lord DUFFERIN to make the best of it, but the Calcutta authorities will, doubtless, be instructed to shun every occasion of collision or dispute with Russia on the Afghan fronier, or of inflaming race and class animosiies by renewing at this juncture the honorable effort of Lord Ripon to make Englishnen and natives more nearly equal before the law. It is true that Lord KIMBERLEY has been recounted one of the most wrong-headed and ned liesome administrators that have been uffered to exasperate British dependencies out between Mr. GLADSTONE in London and Lord DUSPERIN in Calcutta he is likely to be olerably passive and innocuous in the India office. Had, however, the spollator of Griquaand been restored to his old post at the head of colonial affairs, he would probably have nade trouble for his chief in South Africa. in the inertness and relative inoffensiveness

other British colonists will recognize a grate-

ubstitution of king log for king stork. Mr. GLADSTONE'S return to power will be viewed with pleep despondency by Mr. FROUDE and other advocates of a firmly welded British empire, for it seems to bode indefinite postponement of the scheme of imperial federation. But if Mr. FROUDE would but mete out to Ireland the same justice and sympathy which he displays toward the Australians, he would not refuse to see, what seems to Americans self-evident, that the delegation of State rights to Ireland and the inevitably resultant transformation of the present British Parliament into a federal congress not unlike that of the United States is a necessary step toward the admission of the colonies to representation in the body confined to legislation on imperial affairs-s representation which would be the mainstay and sole motor of a British confederacy.

Garland Speaks and Says Nothing.

Mr. GARLAND does not seem to be a sensitive person, but, pachydermatous as he is, the indignation which his conduct in the Pan-Electric matter has created has had some effect upon him.

He recognizes the fact that "there is much worthy of thought" In the suggestion that he should relieve himself and the Administration from the "apparently" and really extremely "delicate situation" he and his Pan-Electric partners have got it into. He has determined, he said yesterday, to "take steps that will meet the approbation of all people who really desire to be satisfied."

What is he going to do? What are these steps? He will not say. Until the investigation by the House is concluded he will neither do anything nor explain what he means to do. But whatever determination he may have formed, he is not to resign.

"Mr. Attorney General, does this foreshadow your

His thought has all been wasted if it has ed him to this impotent conclusion. There is no other means of rehabilitating the Administration fully in public estimation than that he should have the grace to resign, or that his resignation should be called for. In that way, and only in that way, can he relieve the Administration from the "delicate situation." Of that way he has no thought. What is the step he has in view? Perhaps some silly and bootless plan of giving away his stock.

That will do no good to the Administration. He is giving that away every day he remains member of It.

No Pan-Electric for 18881

It is reported in Cincinnati that a serious novement is now organizing in Washington to make the Hon, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY the Democratic candidate for President in 1898.

Mr. Whitney would unquestionably make a strong candidate and a truly Democratic President; but if his friends are really determined to bring him forward-as they have a perfect right to do-there is one thing that they should fully understand, and that is that in 1889 it will not do to have any taint of Pan-Electric corruption about either the candidate or the platform.

"If a soul touch any unclean thing," says the Divine Law of old, " and if it be hidden from him, he also shall be unclean and

The right of the American citizen to leave town when he wants to has never been disgranted the Broadway Rallroad franchise, and BILLY MOLONEY, too, are gone together, the inerence is that they went for some common testifying. They probably have no confidence that their memory will float away like Jacob SHARP'S.

Perhaps the saddest lot of young fellows n the known world at the present moment is he band of bold flibusters who left the deights of the Fourth ward to "pull rubber" or devastate Honduras. These rollicking buccaeers are stranded on Turk's Island, where the principal article of production and interest

Now, what good will salt do the New York adventurers except to attinulate a thirst which must already be phenomenal?

Besides, a Fourth warder will not allow any man to offer him the metaphorical insult implied in suggesting that he needs sait.

EVARTS and FORAKER, says the Commercial Gazette, are looked upon as a strong Republican team for 1838. Well, well; and are they to run on a silver platform or a gold?

"And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought; And sitce-prises of great pith and moneat, With this regard, their corrents turn away, And loss the name of action."

Mme. DURAND made a happy distinction in her lecture yesterday between the good and the goody-goody. It was because the oldfashioned Sunday-school literature is al goody-goody that many a boy takes with such ans. Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, in his Admirable "Treasure Island," has shown how a book may be full of excitement and adventure goody-goody. And all the fine old books and the fine new ones avoid the goody-goody. which

is death. There will be some dispute, doubtless, as to Mme. DURAND's suggestion that "just a little wolf introduced into speepfold literature was not a bad thing." This is happily descriptive of her own novels, but there are hardened suders of French fiction who insist that she doesn't give enough wolf; and to give a little vithout giving too much is a hard matter.

It is pleasant to know that the great manufacturing city of Paterson is again as busy and prosperous as she deserves to be. The silk mills and the fron and locomotive works are running at full speed, and the workingmen ar getting plenty to do and good pay, we hope,

Mrs. OCTAVE PAVY, widow of Dr. OCTAVE PAVY of the GREELY Relief Expedition, is at present residing in this city. Congressman Gory has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill granting a pension to Mrs. PAVY. Dr. PAVY was a civilian, and consequently no pension could be granted to Mrs. Pavy in the ordinary course of affairs. The ridows of those members of the expedition who were in the military service of the United States are entitled to pensions, and we think that the bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Pavi should be passed.

If the accounts from Chicago are not exaggerated. Lewis's treatment of the little Jap wrestler, Souakichi, was as brutal as brutal could be, and Lewis is a person whose appearance in a public match should be a sign for a general chorus of hisses from the speciators.

How the disappearance of BILLY Mo-ONEY, the Aldermen's Clerk, brings back that touching lamont of the Widow NoLAN for the coat over which the McIntrags and McGuines waged war: Come back, oh! come back now, my own darling

A Young tity in Oregon.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Postmaster-Gen-sral has been honored by having a town in Oregon named after him. The town is described as follows: The town contains E. F. Chaoman's sawmill, a school house, concer shop, and D. Russell's often Mrass to animal a school house, concer shop, and D. Russell's often Mrass to animal new residences in the whilege recently. The school district has finite one schools. The people are very strongly in favor of the schools. The people are very strongly in favor of the schools of the people are very strongly in favor of the schools. of Lord GRANVILLE the Africanders and all A Post office will be established there at ones.

TO-DAT'S REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. Wide Bivergence of Opinion Among Senators on the Office Removale Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow morning to determine upon the course to be pursued with reference to the nominations made to succeed suspended officials, in reference to which information has been refused by the Administration. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to whether the Senate shall stop where it is and say to the country that the Administration dare not show its hand, or whother the committee shall be authorized to exercise their authority to place subprenae duces tecum in place subpense duces become in the hands of the Serg-ant-at-Arms and direct him to invade the files that the Administration consider sacredly confidential. Mr. Sherman is on record in lawor of the theory that the Executive departments may have confidential papers. Mr. Edmunds with hold in his report that all papers whatever relating to the bisiness of the Government, including the appointing power, are for the inspection of the Senate. Between these two opinions the Republicans are likely to civide. Until the point is decided Mr. Edmunds will not submit his report to the Senate, for it is considered the vital one in that much-discussed document. In case the caucus will not sustain him, Mr. Edmunds will act accordingly. Some of the more radical of the Republicans are in favor of rejecting all of the nominations, or, at least, a few of the more conspicuous ones, with the expectation that such a policy will cause an outery throughout the country among the offlewholders and their friends, and will attract throughout the country among the offlewholders and their friends, and will attract a point will yield, but there is also a decided opposition to this policy, and those who object to it take the ground that such a course will throw the onus of the deadlock upon the Senators do not expect that any con-ity in own. There is no predicting what the caucus will be reached to-morrow, but think the subject will be postponed until another caucus on Saturday, when they can discuss it all day. hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms and

BENATOR JONES REBELS.

Refusing to go Heartly in with the Repub Henne in the War on the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The name of Senator Jones of Nebraska has been added to the list of the weak-kneed Republicans who are suspected of being uncertain factors in the fight between the President and the Senate. In the Committee on Finance to-day the nominations of Chase and Pillabury, collectors of in ternal revenue for Maine and Massachusetts. showed a disposition to rebel against the deamples of. Senator Jones said that he was very much impressed with the statement made by Mr. Chase before the committee, and though intimated quite plainly that he was not disposed to assist in the rejection of Mr. Chase, although he did not say so in that many words. At any rate the nominations are held up until Senator Jones could be labored with and brought into line.

The nomination of Collector Bradley of South

The nomination of Collector Bradley of South-Carolina, concerning which a good deal has been published, was also under consideration, and the charges against him were spread before the committee. These charges are that he has siways "opposed in his newspaner, on the atomp, and in private the collection of internal reconsist axes, and has defended and protected those who have been arrested for illicit distilling. Copious extracts from the columns of the Pickins Sentinel, of which he is editor, have been laid before the committee to sustain the charges. Sometimel, of which he is editor, have been laid before the committee to sustain the charges. Sometimel, of which he is editor, have been laid before the committee to sustain the charges. Sometiment of the people in the moonshine districts, and they themselves agreed with Editor Bradley that the people who run tea-kettle distilleries were persecuted by the internal revenue officers. The further consideration of the nomination was post-poned until Sentors Hampton and Butler could be heard in behalf of their protege.

PUBLIC OFFICE IN A PUBLIC TRUST. The Pan-Electric Story Told by the Documents

From the Preface to Dr. J. W. Rogers's Collected Poems, Published Feb. 14, 1885. In publishing this edition I bespeak, not for

Mr. Garland, but for our Common Country, his proper place in the Cabinet. From Dr. J. W. Rogers's Letter to the New York Tribune, Sept. 29, 1885.
Three years ago I denated to Mr. Garland \$500,000 stock in the original Pan-Electric Company, which car-ries with it \$500,000 in the Pan-Electric Telegraph and \$500,000 in the Pan-Electric Telephone, making in all \$1,000,000. This donation was made with the under-

standing that he and other prominent persons associ-ated with us should assist in monetizing some twenty-five patents belonging to my son. From the Advertisement of the Pan Flectile Company is

IRECTORS OF THE PAN-RINCTHIC TRINGRAPH AND THE PHONE COMPANIES.

Gen. Joseph R. Johnston, Va. President.
Senstor Isham G. Harris, Tenn., Vice-President.
Senstor Isham G. Harris, Tenn., Vice-President.
Senstor A. H. Garland, Ark., Counsellor. The Hon Casey Young, Tenn., Secretary and Treasurer. Gov. Jno. C. Brown, Mo. The Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Tenn.

J. Harris Rogers, New York.

UNITED STATES SEVATE, Jan. 18, 1884. DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Permit me to introduce to you Seasrs, J. W. Rogers and son, accomplished and scie tific gentlemen of this city, who desire to speak with you on some business. Please show them all preper at tention, and command me when you will. Your friend A. H. GARLAND.

To the Hon. S. S. Cox and A. S. Hawitt, House of Repu From the Pan Electric Circular.

Senator Garland, THE Lawyer of the Senate of the Inited States, an unquestionably great legal authorit hus refers to the subject of infringement and the Par

"I beg to say that I have given the subject referred to such attention, and have closely examined sever ppinions delivered by different courts in controversies setween the Beil Telephone Company, Dolbear, Spencer, Phegan, and others, and I am clearly of the opinion that the Pan Electric named by you in no wise infringes the Bell Telephone. • • This, in my judgment, is enough to insure the Pan Electric Telephone from any harge of infringement of the Beil Telephone "A. H. GARLAND."

The company offers to investors and speculators ver are opportunities. From Dr. Rogers's Letter to the New York Tribune.

Soon after Mr. Garland's promotion to the effice of Attorney-General I applied to him to move against the Bell Company, but he declined doing so. * * * To relieve him in a measure of the delicacy referred to, prevailed (through my agents) on the National Tel ne Company-a small corporation founded on sev eral of my son's earlier patents-to press once mer upon Mr. Garland my faverite plan of cancelling th onsented, but said (so the Hon. Casey Young reported o me and my son) that he would leave the matter with Mr. Goode, Assistant Attorney General; and so he did.

From Mr. Gartand's Desputch from Arkaneas to the Neu I was not aware till your telegram was received that the use of the name of the United States had been give o the Pan-Electric Company. I have not granted any

From Gen. Joe Johnston's Letter to Dr. Rogers, Dec. 23, 1883 If the enterprise should not succeed, all concerned to them [the sales of Pan Electric stock] would be con sidered by the public as swindlers. I mean all con

The Gray Telephone Company From the Chicago Tribu A reporter called upon Mr. D. K. Tripp, Prof.

Gray's atturney, and obtained his views on many of the questions now interesting the public. Mr. Tripp said the Bell Company has no fears of any one in this contest except Gray. But we do not fear anything that may be said or done. The Gray company is not yet fully organ of the company will be held in one block by a Board of We find that the greater part of the Confed-Frustees composed of well-known business men of this city until Mr. Gray's rights are settled by the United states supreme Court. None will be en the market, and none will be sold, except to a small syndicate of Chicago's best known business men. Mr. Gray's rights wil be defended against all the world by citizens of Chicagstruction of Bell's parent, we shall of course proceed to procure a patent for Gray covering all he may be en upon the country anew ntied to Ir he is entitled to may thing be is entitled to all, and if he has been deprived of his rights by colusion and frame, the people of this country are so just printed on Sunday were not included in tien, Boy aton a that they will rejoice in his success. The patent wo

See Judge of Feb. 17, and its attack on society women.-Adv.

BROINING WHERE PRAUD BEGINS. Secretary Lamar Going Back to the Original

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - The Secretary of the Interior has decided a most interesting case involving thousands of acres of land and an interesting history reaching back into the old Mexican grants. The land in question is known as the Rancho Muscupiaba, located in San Bernardino county, Cal. The decision of pages, says that Henry Hancock, who received the half interest in the grant from the original grantees, made over a quit claim deed in 1859 to his brother, John Hancock, for the purpose of concealing his interest in the grant. He then got himself appointed a deputy surveyor to locate the claim. In making this survey, with the fraudulent intent of including in said rancho 25,000 acres in excess of what belonged to it, he extended the line cight miles further east, six miles further south, and two miles further west than the respective boundaries would justify. By this means 30,144 acres were included, whereas the true boundaries only embraced one Mexican league. The survey was, therefore, fraudulent, and Hancock knew it so to be. He nevertheless reported to the Surveyor-General that it had been made in strict conformity to the terms of the grant. The Surveyor-General was imposed upon, because he had oo knowledge of the true limits of the grant, or of the fraudulent acts of Hancock. The notice of the survey was published in a paper remote from the place for the purpose of concealing the fraud. When the notes of the survey were sent to the General Land Office here it was found that they did not conform to the decree of conformation. The survey was accordingly set aside and a new survey ordered. When it was reported to Hancock, he represented to the Surveyor-General that the line properly run would include one league of land more than at that time claimed. Believing this, and reporting it to the General Land Office, the Surveyor-General and the Commissioner were induced to confirm the survey, and letters patent were leasued. These facts having come to the knowledge of the Land Office, a suit is in progress, with the United States as nilantiff, calling for the vacating of the patent. The Secretary decided that this should go on, and, in answer to the plea of the plaintiff that a great deal of this rancho is in the hands of innocent third parties, he says that is a matter for the courts to decide, and that an Equity Court will probably find no difficulty with it.

The decision of this case is peculiarly important, as it marks the policy to be pursued by Secretary Lamar in dealing with a large class of cases of which this is a single example. This case involves a title which originally vested in a Mexican grant. It ma this survey, with the fraudulent intent of in-cluding in said rancho 25,000 acres in excess of what belonged to it, he extended the line

notice of the fraud. In other words, the Secre-tary seems determined to begin where the fraud begins, and let the courts right the wrongs that have subsequently been committed.

ATTORNET-GENERAL GARLAND SPEAKS

He Thinks There May Be Some Things in the Pan-Electric Matter that Demand Action. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Attorney-General Garland to-day said to a reporter that he had nothing new to say concerning the manner is

which he became interested in the Pan-Electric Telephone Company or the circumstances under which the suit at Memphis against the Beil Company was instituted by direction of the Solicitor-General last autumn.

"It is asserted by some persons," he said, "It is asserted by some persons," he said,
"that, as I am a member of a rival company to
the Bell Company and the Government's now
prosecuting a suit against the Bell telephone
patent, this suit may result to my benefit or
advantage, and that, too, while I am at the
solicitor-General of which the suit is to be
carried on; and that therefore something
should be done by me to relieve myself and the
Administration from the apparently deficate
situation indicated. I have considered this
suggestion in all its bearings as far as I am
able, and I recognize the fact that there
is much in it worthy of thought. I have
discussed in my mind most thoroughly what
I could and ought to do in view of this state of
the case, and I have determined to take steps
to meet this in a way that will. I think, receive
the approbation of all people who ready desire
to be satisfied. This would be at once consummated, but as the investigation by the House
is now to proceed, I do not think it right for me
to do anything, or explain what I intend to do,
until the investigation is concluded, as my motives, in view of this investigation, might be
misconstrued. But, whatever the result of the
investigation may be, I will carry out and execute the determination I have reached and of
which I have already spoken; and more than
this I hope you do not expect me to say."

"But, Mr. Attorney-General, does this foroshadow your resignation from the Cabinet?"

Answer—No, it does not. "that, as I am a member of a rival company to

HAVANA, Feb. 10 .- Dr. Henry Schliemann, he celebrated explorer of the ruins of frov. is now i this island on a confidential mission intrusted to him by a prominent banking firm in London. His object is to as-certain and report upon the condition of the ratironds n the island. In consequence of the sequestration du ing the Cuban civil war of the property of several of the prominent stockholders of these railroads, the principal of whom was the millionaire planter, Don Miguel de Aldams, an enormous amount became due them from the

After considerable delay and arbitration the railroads acknowledged now some five years since, an indebted-ness of about \$3,000,000. Of this sum a partial payment eas made in cash, and for the houldation of the hal nce the London banking house which has sent out Schilemann is willing to float the bonds of the railroads provided Dr. Schilemann's report is of such a character s to authorize their doing so.

Among the parties who will receive their proporties of the proceeds of the bonds are the above-mentione: Don Miguel de Aldams, the other heirs of his father, Don omingo Aldama, and the helrs of Don Gonzalo Al fonso. Mr. Leonardo del Monte of New York is ale

Personal Intelligence.

Lieut. Owen, in "Camp and Battle," says that then the Confederate army marched through Frederic to one knew of the "Barbara Printchie" incident he ack eyes, watching the scene before her. On her breas she had pinned a small fing, the Stars and Stripes was observed, and some soldier sang out. Look hyar miss, better take that flag down; we're awfur fond of harging breastworks!' This was carried down the line amid shouts of langhter. The little lady laughed her solf, but stood by her colors."

the severed portion dropping to the ground. Thorwells picked it up and hurried for a doctor, who replaced the lece, and the thumb bids fair to be as good as ever.
W. E. Harmon, a Detroit salesman, belt his head under water two minutes and five seconds on a wager of \$30.

and felt no ill effects. Agremiah Colbath, a brother of Vice-President Henry Wilson, was for many years doorkeeper of one of the Senate galleries, and was afterward employed in the olding room until his health failed him. He is new ill, without work and without means. Hamilton S. Wicks, proprietor of a Kansas City indus

rial journal, is in Washington trying to arrange for " grand international demonstration" and permanent or sibition to be held in that town in 1892. to celebrate th four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. "The most devout man in sight from the galleries of the House of Representatives," says the St. Louis Glube Democrat, "In Mr. Henderson of North Carolina." He is smooth shaven, of clerical appearance, stands with uplifted face and eves abut, his hands pain to pain in "As the prayer progresses Mr. Hende son, with a rhythmical movement, parts his finger and brings them together again, keeping time to the weil-rounded periods of the blird preacher." Daniel Flickinger Wilberforce, a native African, one

of the Sperboro tribe on the west coast, is now a studer at the Homoropathic Matical College in Cleveland. He has been a missionary among his own people, and wi

One of Jackson's Old Servants. READING, Feb. 16.-Thomas M. Jackson, col-

erate papers which we published on Eunday, as we the elieved for the first time, were printed in 1875 by dei upon the convention between Johnston and Sherman are given by Gen. Royaton with autiable comments though without bringing into the necessary prominence slavery would have been revatablished and fastened The two letters of Mr. Jefferson Davis which w

The copies of these papers were furnished to us by a dute from its i-suance, and would of course run for gentleman to whom they had been intrusted by the legal representative of Mr. Stanton; and he was not aware, any more than we were, that they had ever been PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Bill to Relleve Jerdan's Writt-A Night den on the Firm John Porter Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Senate Committee on Finance to-day had under consideration and afterward reported to the Senate a bill for the relief of the wrist of Conrad N. Jordan. Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Jordan and the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Whelpley have thousands of checks and drafts and other documents to sign every day, and when the labor is divided it is not much of a tax upon them; but during the recent absence of Mr. Jordan in New York Mr. Whelpley was taken ill, and has since been confined to his bed. As a consequence the accumulation of documents which required the Treasurer's signature be came so great that since Mr. Jordan's return from New York he has done nothing but write his name from early morning until the late hours at night. The result is that the write his name from early morning until
the late hours at night. The result is that the
muscles of his wrist are so inflamed and swollen as to give him great pain, but, like the
man who was bound to the wheel, Mr. Jordan
has to keep on signing. No signature but his
or Mr. Wiselpley's can take money out of the
Treasury, and if Mr. Jordan's good right arm
should give out the Government would have to
suspend payment. The pending bill is to authorize another person to sign checks. The
committed reported it faverably, but it was recommitted because of a technicality discovered
by Senator Wilson of Colorado, by reason of
which the processed additional check signer
could escape responsibility for his acts. The
bill will pass to-morrow, however.
After the transection of other business the
Senate took up the Education bill and discussed it until adjournment.
The Judiciary Committee of the House Mr.
Little's resolution inquiring into the right of
the Government to bring suits in patent cases.
Mr. Laird submitted in the House a report
recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the President to raise two regiments of
volunteers of light the Indians, upon the ground
that such warfare could be more effectively
waged by Western volunteers than by the
regular army.
Mr. James of New York, from the Committee

waged by Western volunteers than by the regular army.

Mr. James of New York, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Menaures, reported adversely Mr. Bland's bill for the free coinage of silver, and it was placed on the House calendar, Mr. Bland obtained leave to file a minority report, and said that the House would be asked to consider the bill at the earliest opportunity.

be asked to consider the bill at the earliest opportunity.

The House soon after took up the Fitz John
Porter bill. Mr. Wheeler of Alabama apoke in
favor of the bill, and Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan
spoke earnestly against it. The debate was
resumed in evening session, and was continued without result from the opening at 7:30
until adjournment at 10 30.

A very important modification in the Constitution of the country which has for fifty years been known as the United States of Coombia has lately been adopted in Bogota.

Under the Constitution now abandoned the country was divided into nine separate, independent, and sovereign States. Each State had all the usual attributes of sovereignty. Each could issue paper money. Each could raise, arm, and equip State militia. Each had sole control of all its internal matters.

The lately adopted modification of the Constitution restores to the country the name it bore fifty years ago, "the Republic of Colombia." The first article states: "The sovereignty rests solely and exclusively in the sections into which the country may subsequently be divided, municipal powers alone, and such as may be necessary for the development of the peculiar material interests of each division. The preservation of public order is vested solely in the national Government,

which alone can maintain an army and navy. The whole purport of the modification is the centralization of power, and its object to render revolutions arising from the rivalry, or jeal-

ousy, or ambition of any one State impossible The project was presented to the Assembly of Delegates from the nine States by the present President, Don Rafael Nunez, and was unanimously agreed to. It now goes to the country for ratification by the people, through a direct vote, and according to the latest advices from Bogota will, doubtless, be adopted.

Gen. Hancock Helped Cook the Dinner.

One of Gen. Hancock's Washington friends was a liquor merchant named Esberg, who kept bach-elor's hall at Georgetown, was a great favorite with public men of all politics, and had a French cook of rep utation and a good wine cellar. Whenever Gen, Han-co k came to Washington Esberg used to give him a dinner, ster which would come a game of whist, the stakes to go to the servants. One day dinner was set for So'clock and Hancock was invited. The chef tarried too long at the wine cup and fell into a stu-por. When the guests arrived nothing had been done toward getting dinner ready. The General suggested that they should cook the dinner themselve A half dozen canvas back ducks and a dozen filets we hunted up, the table set, and in three-quarters of an hour a good dinner was ready. Hancock helped cook the ducks, and timed them with his watch, dressed the saind, and are with great gies. "Thank heaven," he said, "we aren't at the morey of a drunken cook, at least so far as opening the claret and champagne are converned. This is the best dinner I have had since the

Slang at the White House.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Some people who have had the impression that Miss Cleveland is a prude of the prines, pri-ms, and potatoes sort are having it erased from their minds, and the fact that she occasionally drops into current slang a matter of common report. The other day the wif of a Western Senator called at the White House, an having seen the President's aister only once, was su prized and gratified at being addressed by name. "I'm quite astonished that you should remember me," sh

said, "and I hope you will continue to." "You may count on that," replied Miss Cleveland, or's wife, not to be outdone, answered: "As my boy say, I am giad to have caught on to your friendship.

Not in Favor of Enforcing Prohibition. From the Minneapolis Tribune.

DES MOINES, Pa., Feb. 12.—The secret caucus of Republica Senators has concluded its discussion of Senator Lark's Commissioner bit to enforce the Prohibitory law as recommended by the State Temperance Adlance, and resolved by a practically unminious vote to indefinitely positioned the measure when it comes up. As Ang-I Promaturely,

From Fantty Patr.

"Mother, what is an angel?"
"My doar, it is a little pri with wings who flies."
But I heard pape facilitar the governors vesterday that was an angel. Will she fiv?"
when you doar, she will ily away the first thing to-

Volces of the Night, It was in the White House, in the dark of midnight, a sad faced man to the ballway ran. And he cried in a voice that was broken and heavy,

there, Dant Ob, the chain of slumber hath bound him, confound him a eleeper ton sound is he: th, Dan Lamont, you sleepy head, won't you come up and see what's the matter with me?"

'Hadtoo, there' I say, there! Why, wate u

so he shouted and shouted and he listened and listened till he heard at length the stairway creak, stumbling and a stubbing of toes, and the sound of im precations by no means weak It came on gently, the patter, patter, and "What's the

can't be you're sick, or why for me have you sent! Oh, trusty Daniel, the visions I've had this night were grewsome and weird, And something's happened or something's the matter with me, I am sore afeard:
Despin my cars is a awinging and ringing and adoleful

"In your night shirt you shiver

An uneasy sensation of great tribulation and a feeling of ripeness for the cold, cold toub. I dreamed that silver in builton and dollars piled uon me crushed me all out of shape,
And that Our Own Everts was making a speech to me,
pinned in as I was beyond hope of escape;

dinging as of bells of doom;

drenmed that a 'Bille' from a Pan Electric burst fr my ears like a waterspout Hello, there, O Grever: turn over, turn over, are you ever going to turn tearland out?"

And I feel so battered and tattered and shattered, and the in ards of my being are twisted and wry ; ich horrible dreams, and such ventral disquiet, Oh what pe the matter, On, Daniel? Oh, my:

April: natural forces by fourteen courses and seven
when weakened and brought near to die?

smckedry "Oh, no. Mr. President; it's only that devillah Prefft When your fiver is not of order, use Dr. dayne's Sana is a Palls, and you will rationally assist this order to resum a hearthy condition and get rid of many distressing yuniform. Adm.

Was't the wine or the figurer?" Quath Dan with

Non Judge of Feb. 17, and its attack on society

Smake Duke's Canno Chrarettes. They are fine. Little holder with each.-- Adv.

ABOUT TO JUMP FROM THE ERIDGE. Misery of Batmaker Alexander Geler and

his Family of Five. Alexander Geier of 178 Essex street went out on the bridge promenade from the New York side about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When he got to the steps, just before reaching the western tower, he skipped quickly upon the railing and trotted over the iron girder to the northern roadway. He ran along the roadway until he got a few feet beyond the tower, when he was caught by Bridge Policeman Quilty. Geler confessed to Quilty that he was about to throw himself into the river when he was caught. He was taken to the police station at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Here he broke down and wept. He said he had been out of work for months, that he had a wife and four children, the youngest a bate one month old. There was no longer a morsel of anything to eat in the house, he had tramped from end end of the town to the other for work, and was on his way to Brooklyn on a similar errind when the impulse selzed him to end his troublem then and there. He was taken before Justice Waish and remanded to the kaymond street mil until next Monday, when his case will be heard. Geler is about 35 years old, and he has no appearance of dissipation. He worked lest at making hats in Yonkers, and bore a good renutation with his employers. He has lung trouble, and the extreme heat necessary in the room in which he worked broke him down. No. 178 Essex atreet is a dingy tenement, with a dirty court in the rear, In the back part of the house and on the second floor Mrs. Geler and her little broad of children were found. She had not proper rare during her recent tilness, and she is still feeble. The family yesterday morning had no nourishment save a little weak toa. Mrs. Geler tried to get the baker to trust her for three cents' worth of stale bans, but he refused. The scanty furniture in the room was purchased on the invalue will be taken away, and the iamily left with bare floor and walls.

Policeman Dooley was sent over from the bridge station after Geior told his story, and his heart was touched by the family's wortending the worked booked was sent over from the bridge station after Geior told his story, and his heart was touched by the family's wortending the story and the immitted with bare floor and walls.

Policeman Dooley was sent over from the bridge station after Geior told his story, and his heart was touched by the family's wortending the first with about the family's wortending the floor and walls.

Policeman Dooley was sent over from the bridge station after Geior told his story, and his seat was touch was caught. He was taken to the police station at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Here he

DETECTIVE MORIN RESIGNS.

No Investigation and No Charges to be Preferred Against Capt. Murphy. Detective James Moran was to have been

tried by the Police Commissioners vesterday for blackmailing Harry Hill, and a large crowd went to Police Headquarters to hear the testimony. There was only one way to get out of mony. There was only one way to get out of an investigation, which promised to show unpleasant things, and that was by Detective Micran handling in his resignation.

The Police Commissioners expressed surprise yesterday when they received this:

To the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners of the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners of the Police Force and Department of the city of New York, to take effect immediately, and requests its acceptance.

James Moran, Officer of Thirty-fifth precinct.

mediately, and requests its acceptance.

James Mosan, Officer of Thirty-fifth precinct.

The Commissioners accepted the resignation by a unanimous vote, and when Harry Hill and his witnosses came round to testify they were told that the trial was off. The Commissioners said, in explanation, that they believed that a man who had severed his connection with the department could not be tried by them.

It is in the power of District Attorney Martine to proceed against Moran criminally.

Capt. Murphy was accused of being cognizant of Moran's taking money from Harry Hid, and on account of it was transferred to the goat district. Superintendent Murray said yesterday that no charges would be preferred against Capt. Murphy.

WRATH ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE. Brokers Can't [Get the Lists of Sales Vatll the Next Bay, and they are Kicking.

The members of the Stock Exchange are but when their methods of doing business are interfered with they do not healtste to express their feelings. They with they do not healtsis to express their feelings. They did so yesterday as with one voice, and that had the sound of wrath.

For some reason that has not yet been explained to their satisfaction the lusiness of printing the official itels of the trainstitions on the Exchange has been transferred by the Committee on Printing to a new concern, the Standard Printing and Publish the Company. The neutbers do not care anything about the conserve the following the contract of the training the content of the work properly is what has been training them. The lists of Monday, which should have been delivered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, were not furnished until 90 o'clock yesterday morning. They proved to be a typographical horror. Yesterday the brokers left their offices without the ites, and took their employees, who had waited as late as 10 o'clock the previous evening for them, that they need not wait again. Thousands of colon, the theory of the committee of the content of the conte

STAREAMS.

-The place for bachelors must be Richmond. The State says that they can live there for \$300 a

-The sum of \$500,000 ready money is said o be the amount proffered to the Dake of Edindurch for is sale of his inheritance to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg

-The horsey Duchess Dowager of Montrose, who has dozens of grandeniidren, selected Juliet as the character in which she would appear at a fancy -Comte de St. Vallier, the French states-

man, who died lately, had for twenty years, in consequence of a disorder of the stomach, lived exclusively on nilk, of which, during his splendid dinner parties, he sipped glasses. -Cures of sciatica are reported as having taken place in Paris after a single application of Dr. De-bove's method of freezing the skin above the painful parts with a spray of chloride of methyl. The operation

a said to be applicable also to facial neuralgia -The profession of torrero is a paying one, following closely on that of a prima donna. Lagostije the great star torrero of Madrid, received \$30,000 for his

-Schürmann, the impresario of Patti, says: After Naples we are not certain of our destination. I have proposed Brazile to Patti, and offered her a milbon ffrancel, also a steamer all to herself. She million and a haif, but I do not doubt that we shall come to terms." -Despite the fact that the proprietors of

the gaining tables at Monte Carlo have odds in theif favor, the public won recently in seven days a halance of £100,000. The run of ill luck was commented on it the French papers, and Parisians flocked to the tables, there being as many as air hundred playing in the room -Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the

Royal Academy, is organed on the decoration of Mr. Marquand's mausion in this clay, and Mr. Alma Tadems is designing furniture for its inusic room. The chef d'œuvre is the planoforte case, which will be enriched y paintings from the hand of Mr. Poynter, R. A. The abinet work is executed by Mesers. Johnstone of Bond atreet, London -The Emperor of Germany does not like the plane, but he was exceedingly complimentary the other day to the planist who accompanied the distinguished violinist Se as at. The planist knew of the Em-

perer's aversion to his instrument, and played extremely piano. "You," said his Majesty, "at least know how play well; I scarcely heard the plane while you were -Kingston on the Hudson is a well-known town to the atrical people, for it is very often selected as the place where new plays are first brought out. The actors call this "trying it on a dog." Here it was that Aimes made her debut in an English-speaking part, and plays like George (Boy's "Blypain," "Summer Beard-ers." "The Girl I Love." and "Partners in Crime" were

first tried in Kingston. Kingston lan't proud on this account; on the contrary, it is inclined to gramble at the -A candidate for a Scottish borough in Parliament, on asking an intelligent elector for his vote, was met by an emphatic refusal, and the reason given as that, being a rich man siready, he could not pos

sibly used more. "But why?" asked the candulate.
"It makes me no richer. I don't get paid for it."
"Don't you?" asked the voter. "I know tetter. I reed my paper regularly, and overy day it is the same od story, 'Divide! sivide! and you do divide—the rate money. No, if I must give my vote, I will give t to a poor man." AN OHIO VALENTINE.

O. maiden, who must was the street and sail with a mi thy prelly feet. And east with a out the prests fe I feet my heart go out to there is one great him; of sympathy The Councilmen on justices go.
And leave the streets with and in for White thou has timed a board of the Twist they and much my resource.

but since I connet are then those.
And since I saveets howard need.
Arely these siles or comes that since.
Also put these one by halatide.
—Consider Dispatch.